

GURVICH, V. F. .

Formation of the Kara-Kul' Lake fauna (Pamirs). Izv. Otd.
est. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR no.2:81-108 '58. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra zoologii besposvonochnykh i hidrobiologii
Sredneaziatskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. V. I.
Lenina.
(Kara-Kul' Lake--Fresh-water fauna)

GURVICH, V.F.

A new species of the genus Cyclops O.F. Mull. (Crustacea, Copepoda)
from Lake Kara-Kul' (Pamirs) [with summary in English]. *Zool. zhur.*
37, no.2:294-297 I 1958. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh i hidrobiologii Srednezaiatskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Tashkent.
(Kara-Kul', Lake--Copepoda)

GURVICH, V.F.

Piscicultural research in Uzbekistan. Uzb. biol. zhur. no.3:39-41
'60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosuniversitet im. V.I. Lenina.
(UZBEKISTAN--FISH CULTURE)

GURVICH, V.F.

Acclimatization of commercial fishes in Lake Kara-Kul' (Pamirs).
(MIRA 14:6)
Vop.ikht. 1 no.2:281-285 '61.

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Kara-Kul'---Fishes) (Animal introduction)

GURVICH, V.F.

Microfauna of small bodies of water in the Pamirs. Uzb.biol.
(MIRA 16:7)
zhur.6 no.4:69-74'62.

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
(PAMIRS--FRESHWATER FAUNA)

GURVICH, V.F.

Zooplankton in Lakes Bangkul' and Shor-Kel' (Kazira). Nauch.
trudy TashGU no.241. Biol. nauki no.14:157-163 '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

GURVICH, Veniamin Grigor'yevich; KOLUZAYEV, Arkadiy Mikhaylovich;
KAMINSKIY, Ye.A., red.

[Repair and operation of high-speed VAB-28 switches] Re-
mont i ekspluatatsiya bystrodeistvuiushchikh vykliuchate-
lei tipa VAB-28. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 54 p.
(Biblioteka elektromontera, no.117) (MIRA 17:4)

GURVICH, V.G.; MISHELEVICH, O.L.

Attachment for an accurate cutting of rubberized fabrics on a
diagonally-cutting lathe. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.1:46-47 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Leningradskiy shinny zavod.
(Leningrad-Tires, Rubber)
(Rubberized fabrics)

GURVICH, V. G., Eng.

USSR/Electricity - Power Systems
Subways

Jul 50

"Development of the Moscow Subway Power System," V. A. Tumanov, V. G. Gurvich,
E. I. Bykov, Engineers, Moscow Subway imeni Kaganovich

"Elektrичество" No 7, pp 23-29

Describes development and improvement of Moscow subway power system over 15 years.
Gives operational data on substation equipment, electric networks, automatic devices,
telecontrol, and protection. Details work done by number of Moscow plants, research
institutes and organizations.

PA 164713

GURVICH, V.G., inzhener.

Need of revising the Safety Regulations. Energetik 4 no.1:14-15
Ja '56. (MIRA 9:4)
(Electric engineering--Safety measures)

GURVICH, V.G., inzhener.; GERTSKIN, M.G., inzhener.

New types of high-speed automatic circuit-breakers. Prom. energ. 12
no. 4:3-6 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Moskovskiy metropoliten imeni V. I. Lenina.
(Electric circuit breakers)

GURVICH, V.G., starshiy elektrödispetcher; OSKOLKOV, K.N.

Protection of kiloamperemeter feeder circuits. Elek. i tepl. tiaga
2 no.11:15 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Moskovskiy metropoliten (for Gurvich). 2. Nachal'nik distantsii
zashchity i avtoteleupravleniya Moskovskogo metropolitena (for
Oskolkov).

(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)

8(2)

SOV/105-59-7-24/30

AUTHORS: Gurvich, V. G., Engineer, Oskolkov, K. N., Engineer

TITLE: Once More on the Protective Circuit for the Direct Current Rails
of Converter Plants (Yeshche raz o skheme zashchity shin
vypryamennogo toka preobrazovatel'nykh podstantsiy)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 7, p 85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experience gathered at the transformer plant of the
Moscow subway showed that the previously (Ref 1) described
protective circuit (against inclusions of direct current rails)
have an important disadvantage, which consists in the fact
that in the case of single-phase inclusions of the high-vol-
tage cables, or in the case of a damaged insulation of the
electrical equipment of the alternating-current side of the
transformer plant, or during the operation of welding apparatus
on the rails of the ground leak circuit, an alternating current
passes through, thus rendering a false operation possible.
For the purpose of avoiding a false operation inductive re-
sistors in form of chokes without an air gap and with very
low ohmic resistances are connected in series with the coils
of the protective circuit. Experiments showed that, if an
alternating current with the industrial frequency of 200 a

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Once More on the Protective Circuit for the Direct Current Rails of Converter Plants

SOV/105-59-7-24/30

flows in a steel rail of a length of 1.5 m and a cross section of 30 times 4 mm, a current of 60 a is branched off to the coil of the current relay ET-521/100, according to the circuit shown by the figure. If, however, with the same current with the relay a choke is connected in series (circuit b), a current of only 0.5 is branched off to the coil. Calculation of the coil and of the relaying device proved that such a reserve can be provided that completely excludes false operation even at the most unfavorable conditions. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy metropoliten (Moscow

Card 2/2

GURVICH, V.G., inzh.; OSKOLKOV, K.N., inzh.

Prevention of false cutoffs. Elektr. tepl. tiaga 4 no.1:
20-21 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Electric railroads--Maintenance and repair)

MISHELEVICH, O.L.; GURVICH, V.G.

Machine for measuring and recording the width of a moving rubberized material (cord, chafer, bicycle tire fabric). Kauch.i rez. 19 (MIRA 13:6),
no.6:54-55 Je '60.

1. Leningradskiy shinny zavod.
(Leningrad--Tires, Rubber)

MISHELEVICH, O.A.; GURVICH, V.G.

Stand with automatic device for removing curing bags from tire
casings. Kauch.i rez. 19 no.10:58 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Leningradskiy shinnyy zavod.
(Tires, Rubber)

3/169/61/000/008/003/053
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Amirkhanov, Kh. I., Brandt, S. B., Barinitskiy, Ye. N., Gurvich,
V. S., Gasanov, S. A.

TITLE: On the problem of preservation of radiogenic argon in glauconites

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 8, 1961, 4-5, abstract 8A37
("Tr. 6-y sessii Komis. po opredeleniyu arsoliyutn. vozrasta geol.
formatsiy", 1957, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 202-207)

TEXT: The basic premise of using glauconites to determine the absolute
age by the K-argon method, is the similarity of its structure with the mica
structure. The authors studied the dependence between the quantity of radio-
genic argon liberated from glauconite and the heating temperature within a range
of 100 - 1,500°C. Argon was determined by the method of isotopic dilution.
The data obtained are compared with the known E. K. Gerling curves showing
argon liberation from mica and microclines. At 100°C the glauconite loses about ✓
20% argon, whereas argon liberation from microcline and muscovite begins at
400 and 600°C respectively. At 500°C, 100% argon are liberated from glauconite,
whereas 8 hour heating of microcline at 1,200°C entails only 76% argon loss.

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A006/A101

On the problem of preservation of radiogenic ...

Debyograms show that argon loss occurs prior to the beginning of destruction of the glauconite lattice. The peaks on the argon liberation curve (at 100 and 500°C) coincide with two endothermic effects on the glauconite thermogram; they correspond to the separation of adsorbed and substitution water. All this indicates a weak bonding of argon in the glauconite lattice and requires a careful study of the geological history of each specimen when interpreting the K-argon ages of glauconite. The weak bonding of argon in glauconite may possibly be caused by small grain sizes (5 - 100 μ) of the latter, since processes of ion and atom loss and substitution occur mainly on the crystal surfaces.

I. Chernushev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

AMIRKHANOV, Kh.I.; BRANDT, S.B.; BARTNITSKIY, Ye.N.; GURVICH, V.S.;
GASANOV, S.A.; IVANOV, V.S.

Thermal stability of radiogenic argon in the dispersion micas.
Trudy Geol.inst.Dag.fil. AN SSSR 1:194-199 '57. (MIRA 14:9)
(Argon) (Mica)

Gurvich, V. S.

AUTHORS: Amirkhanov, Kh. I., Member of the AN Azerbaijan SSR, 20-2-33/60
Brandt, S. R., Barntitskiy, Ye. N., Gurvich, V. S., Gasanov, S. A.

TITLE: Problem of the Preservation of Radiogenic Argon in Glauconites (K voprosu o sokhrannosti radiogenного argona v glaukonitakh).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 2, pp. 328-330 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Glauconite was chosen for the determination of the absolute age of sedimentary rocks due to its great structural similarity with mica, especially with biotite. The first samples showed good results, as far as the agreement of the absolute age with the assumed geological age is concerned. Beside data on a good stability of the glauconite structure a weak potassium-linkage to the lattice (reference 4) is indicated. The preservation of potassium and thus also of radiogenic argon apparently depends on the state of dispersion of the micas. In glauconites from Dagestan sometimes very small contents to complete absence of radiogenic argon were determined. The method was described in earlier papers (references 7-9). In order to determine the problem mentioned in the title, the dependence of the separated radiogenic argon on the temperature of heating was investigated. Simultaneously samples for an X-ray structural analysis were produced. The remaining content of argon after 8 and 10 hours of heating at 100-115°C is gi-

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Concerning the
Problem of the Preservation of Radiogenic Argon in Glauconites. 20-2-35/60

ven in table and figure 1. About 20% of radiogenic argon are already lost from glauconite at 100°C. At 500°C argon is entirely separated. Argon is, for instance, much more solidly bound to muscovite and microcline. Its linkage to the crystal lattice of glauconite, however, is very weak. As separation of argon already takes place before the destruction of the glauconite lattice, as the X-ray structural analysis (table 2) proves. When comparing the curves of the separation of radiogenic argon with those of the thermal analysis (reference 12,13) it will be seen that the 2 endothermic effects (between 100 and 200°C, and between 500 and 600°C, respectively) of the latter (separation of the adsorbed water and loss of the water of constitution) are in agreement with the peaks of the curve of the separation of argon. The loss of the adsorbed water apparently entails the loss of 20% argon, whereas that of the water of constitution causes the separation of the argon residue. This also indicates a weak argon- and possibly also a weak potassium-linkage to the glauconite-lattice. Further investigations are necessary. For determining the absolute age of the sediments according to glauconites a sufficient knowledge of the geological history of every individual sample is necessary. Glauconite may possibly be used as material for paleo-thermometric investigations.

Card 2/3

Concerning the Problem of the Preservation of Radiogenic Argon 20-2-35/60
in Glauconites.

There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 13 references, 11 of which are
Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Dagestan Branch of the AS USSR (Dagestanskiy filial Akademii nauk
SSSR).

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

3(8) 807/11-59-3-8/17
 AUTHORS: Aitirhanov, Kh. I., Frandt, S. B., Barthitikii, Ye. M., Gasanov, S. A., and Gurvich, V. S.

TITLE: The Mechanism of Radiogenic Argon Losses in Mica
 (O mehanizme pover' radioGenenogo argona v glyzjakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR. Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1959, Nr. 5, pp 104-107 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The thermic stability of radiogenic ($r/8$) argon was tested by the above-mentioned authors in dispersed mica. It showed that low-temperature losses (150-600°C) of $r/8$ argon were incurred, beginning with 5-10 micron order. Graphical representations and equations were developed by using as basis the Langmuir Order:

$$\frac{P}{P_0} = \frac{b}{1 + bP} \quad (1)$$

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temperature dependence:

$$b = q \cdot \frac{e^{-q/T}}{T^2} \quad (2)$$

Here $\frac{P}{P_0}$ = the relative quantity of the absorbed gas; P = pressure; q = numerical coefficient dependent upon the properties of the absorbent and of the gas to be absorbed; q = temperature of sorption. The

value $q/2$ has usually the order 10^3 ($\frac{10^{11}}{8 \cdot 10^7}$).

For the initial analysis it is possible to use $q/2 = 20$. By using these tolerances, the authors transform (1) and (2), as above, applicably to this case:

$$\frac{P}{P_0} = \frac{20 \cdot 1000/T}{2^2 (1 + \frac{20 \cdot 1000/T}{T^2})} \quad (3)$$

The authors arrived at the following conclusions:
 1) Losses of radiogenic argon from mica up to a temperature of 600°C are incurred as a result of the desorption processes and are well described by the

isotherms of Langmuir; 2) losses of argon in mica resulting from diffusion become perceptible only after a temperature of 200°C; 2) diffusion coefficient, and diffusion coefficient in mica is not to exceed $10^{-31} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$. There are 4 graphs and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dagestan Branch AS USSR, Nukhachkala (The Dagestan Branch AS USSR, Nukhachkala)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1958.

Card 4/4

- GURVICH, V.S., inzh.

Kerosene torches instead of acetylene ones. *Energetik* 8 no.4:31-32
Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Welding—Equipment and supplies)

GURVICH, V.S., inzh.; GOLODNOVA, O.S., inzh.

Rotor bands from aluminum alloys. Elek.sta. 32 no.4:94-95 Ap
'61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Turbogenerators)

GUNIN, V. P., inzh.; GURVICH, V. S., inzh.

Installation of rubber rings in the seals of water-cooled turbo-generators. Energetik 12 no.4:22-24 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

GU.VICH, V.T.; BARASH, L.I.

Surgical treatment of fistulous forms of osteoarticular tuberculosi.
Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.8:28-30 Ag '61. (MINA 15:2)

1. Iz IV klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Minska (glavnnyy vrach Ye.M.
Sel'dimirova).
(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS) (JOINTS--TUBERCULOSIS)

AUTHORS: Gurvich, V.V. and Tseyeb, Ya.Ya. SOV/21-58-10-22/27

TITLE: A Microbenthometer for the Quantitative Sampling of Microbenthos (Mikrobentometr dlya vzyatiya kolichestvennykh prob mikrobentosa)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 10, pp 1120-1123 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a device (microbenthometer), with the aid of which silt samples can be taken from the bottom of water reservoirs for counting benthonic microfauna. This device was designed on the principle of taking monolithic samples, and represents an improved version of the Tseyeb tube [Ref 2]. The main parts of the device are manufactured by the Leningrad "Gidrometprilad" plant. The authors also give a description of the functioning of this device and the manner in which it should be operated. There are

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SOV/21-56-10-22/27

, A Microbenthometer for the Quantitative Sampling of Microbenthos

2 photos and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gidrobiologii AN UkrSSR (Institute of Hydrobiology of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, A.P. Markevich

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Inland waterways--Analysis
2. Sedimentation--Sampling
3. Sedimentation--Testing equipment

Card 2/2

GURVICH, V.V. [Hurvych, V.V.]

Study of the Infusoria of the Kakhovka Reservoir. Dop. AN URSR no.6:
836-839 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut hidrobiologii AN USSR. Predstavлено akademikom AN
USSR A.P. Markevichem [O.P. Markevychem].
(Kakhovka Reservoir--Infusoria)

GURVICH, V. V.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Formation of fauna of the micro-benthos and near-bottom plankton of the Kakhovskiy Reservoir in the first years of its establishment." Kiev, 1961. 16 pp; (Division of Biol Sci Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 210)

GURVICH, V.V.

Formation of microbenthic fauna in the upper part of Kakhovka
Reservoir. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:18-20 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Rekomendovana Institutom hidrobiologii AN USSR.
(KAKHOVKA RESERVOIR—BENTHOS)

GURVICH, V.V. [Hurvych, V.V.]

Fauna of microbenthos and natural plankton in the Kakhovka
Reservoir. Pratsi Inst. zool. AN URSR 30:29-39 '61.
(MIRA 16:8)

TSEYEB, Ya.Ya.; ROLL, Ya.V.[deceased]; ZEROV, K.K.; VLADIMIROVA, K.S.
[Vladymyrova, K.S.]; OLIVARI, G.A.[Olivari, M.A.]; GURVICH,
V.V.; BIRGER, T.I.[Birher, T.I.]; MALYAREVSKAYA, O.Ya.
[Maliarev's'ka, O.IA.]; CHORNOGORENKO, M.I.[Chernohorenko,
M.I.]; LITVINOVA, M.O.[Lytvynova, M.O.]; ANDRIYCHUK, M.D.,
red.

[Kakhovka Reservoir; a hydrobiological outline] Kakhovs'ke
vodoimyshche; hidrobiologichnyi narys. Kyiv, Naukova dumka,
1964. 303 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr., Kiev. Instytut hidrobiologii.

GURVICH, V.V. [Hurvych, V.V.]; POLISHCHUK, V.V.

Materials for studying micro- and macrobenthos as a single
bottom cenosis. Dop. AN URSR no. 7:939-941 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut hidrobiologii AN UkrSSR.

GURVICH, V.V.

Sixth Congress of Polish Hydrobiologists. Gidrobiol. zhur. 1 no.3:69
1965. (MIRA 1816)

GURVICH, V.V.

Ecologic and zoogeographical characteristics of bottom plankton
and microbenthos of Kakhovka Reservoir. Gidrobiol. zhur. 1
no.4:67-68 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut hidrobiologii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

GURVICH, V. V.

Composition and quantitative development of Glaucophora in micro-
benthos of the Desna River. Zool. zhur. 44 no. 1:125-127 1965.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut hidrobiologii AN UkrSSR, Kiev.

KAPLAN, B.G.; GURVICH, V.Ye.

Multiple use of mathematical methods in the electrophoretic investigation of the protein composition of blood under normal and pathological conditions. Prim. mat. metod. v biol. no.2:183-190 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

GURVICH, V.Ye.

The effect of splenectomy on the polyglucin content of the blood.
Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 3 no.5:47-51 S-0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedry fiziologii (zav. - dotsent S.R. Odzhakhverdi-Zade)
Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta imeni N. Narimanova (dir. - prof. B.A.
Lyvazov).

(SPLIVEN, effects of excision
on polyglucin content of blood after intravenous admin.
to rabbits (Rus))

(DEXTRAN, related compounds
polyglucin content of blood after intravenous admin.,
eff. of splenectomy in rabbits (Rus))

GURVICH, V.Ye.

"Anglo-Russian Medical Dictionary" by M.P. Miltanovskii and A.IA. Ivanova. Reviewed by V.E. Gurvich. Azerb.med.zhur. no.10:67-69 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2) (MEDICINE--DICTIONARIES) (ENGLISH LANGUAGE--DICTIONARIES--RUSSIAN) (MUL'TANOVSKII, M.P.) (IVANOVA, A.IA.)

GURVICH, Ya., kand.yuridicheskikh nauk

Strictly observe the laws of the Soviet Union. Pozh.delo 7
no.12:10-11 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Pomoshchnik prokurora RSFSR.
(Fire prevention--laws and regulations)

GURVICH, Ya. A., Cand Tech Sci--(diss) "Study of the resistance
of certain sulfurous ^{duel} pigments to the effect of moisture and air oxy-
gen." Mos, 1958. 13 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order
of Lenin Chem-Technological Inst im D.I. Mendeleyev. Dzerzhinsk
Chem Plant im M.V. Frunze), 120 copies (KL,25-3, 112)

- 85 -

Gurvich, Ya. A.

AUTHORS: Gurvich, Ya. A., Khmel'nitskaya, I. L., 64-1-5/19
Candidate of Chemical Sciences.

TITLE: Investigations of the Resistance of Some Sulfur Dyes to
the Influence of Moisture and Atmospheric Oxygen
(Issledovaniye ustoychivosti nekotorykh sernistykh krasiteley
k deystviyu vlagi i kisloroda vozdukha)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 1, pp. 21-27 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Two dyes, called sulfur brown ~~44~~ and sulfur black K were used as investigation samples and tested for accelerated aging. For this purpose an equipment was developed which made it possible to subject the samples at a certain temperature ($\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ precisely) to a dry or moist nitrogen or air current, resp. of any current velocity. The investigations showed that considerable aging phenomena (reduction of coloring power, formation of sulfuric acid and of a constituent not soluble in sodium sulfide solution) can occur only in the case of joint action of moisture and atmospheric oxygen, whereby a greater sensitivity of the brown dye was observed. The latter contains thiazol groups according to its constitution whereas the black one contains

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Investigations of the Resistance of Some Sulfur
Dyes to the Influence of Moisture and Atmospheric Oxygen

64-1-5/19

thiazon groups. Investigations were carried out in order to detect the influence of the free sulfur by means of an addition of sulfur to the dyes and an extraction according to Fierz-David (reference 10) of the already existing sulfur resp. The results showed that there is no influence of the free sulfur, but that probably a destruction of the thiazol, and thiazon groups, resp. by an oxidation of the sulfur in the thioester takes place, or an oxidation and splitting off of the di- and polysulfide groups occurs. In order to determine these facts, the dyes were transformed into hydrosols according to L. I. Belen'kij and investigated with the photoelectric colorimeter. No differences in the color intensity were found and the chromophoric ---C---S---C--- binding was found to be stable. The samples freed according to Jones and Reid (reference 12) from polysulfide sulfur showed in the investigations of accelerated aging that the S---S binding decomposes and sulfuric acid is formed by oxidation. However, the C---S---S binding decomposes as well. It is found that in the case of presence of di- and polysulfide groups not only a reversible redox reaction takes place, but also an irreversible oxidation of the sulfur dyes which can be effected by a prolonged contact with moist air.

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Investigations of the **Resistance** of Some Sulfur
Dyes to the Influence of Moisture and Atmospheric Oxygen

64-1-5/19

There are 5 figures, 7 tables, and 16 references, 5 of which
are Slavic.

AVAILABLE. Library of Congress.

1. Sulfur dyes-Aging-Test results
2. Sulfur dyes-Moisture resistance-Test results
3. Sulfur dyes-Oxidation resistance-Test results
4. Moisture resistance-Test results

Card 3/3

SOLODAR', L.S.; GURVICH, Ya.A.

Scientific research work at Dorogomilovskii Chemical Plant. Zav.
lab. 26 no.12; 1430-1432 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii Dorogomilovskogo khimicheskogo
zavoda (for Solodar'). 2. Nachal'nik fizicheskoy laboratorii
Dorogomilovskogo khimicheskogo zavoda (for Gurvich).
(Chemical laboratories)

GURVICH, Ya.A.; KOSTIKOVA, V.P.

Use of ultraviolet spectroscopy in the analysis of new kinds of
captax put on the market. Zhur.VKHO 7 no.2:231-232 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Dorogomilovskiy khimicheskiy zavod.
(Benzothiazole--Spectra)

GURVICH, Ya. A.; ARISTOVA, T. V.; KOSTIKOVA, V. P.

Spectrophotometric determination of 2,2'-dibenzothiazole
disulfide. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.5:580 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Dorogomilovskiy khimicheskiy zavod imeni Frunze.

(Benzothiazole---Spectra)

KIRPICHNIKOV, P.A.; GURVICH, Ya. A.; IVANOVA, M.V.

Synthesis of esters of β -naphthylphosphorous acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:856-857 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova i Dorogomilovskiy khimicheskiy zavod imeni M.V. Frunze.

L 33333-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/0 PC-4/PR-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5005156

S/0064/65/000/002/0020/0021

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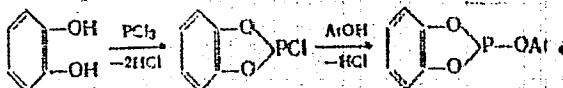
AUTHORS: Gurvich, Ya. A.; Kirpichnikov, P. A.; Tsirul'nikova, N. V.; Zinchenko, Yu. B.; Karpycheva, A. I.; Popova, L. M.

TITLE: Preparation of alkylaryl esters of pyrocatechol phosphorous acid as stabilizers of polymer materials

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 2, 1965, 20-21

TOPIC TAGS: alkylaryl ester, pyrocatechol, phosphorous, acid, thermostabilization

ABSTRACT: A description of a two-step synthesis of alkylaryl esters, which may become the basis for the industrial production of nonstaining thermostabilizers of polymers, is given and shown by



Side reactions result in the formation of diphosphite compounds. In the first step, to 1 mol of pyrocatechol, held in an enameled steel reactor with cooling coil, 1.5 mol of phosphorous trichloride are added through a period of 15 ~ 20

Card 1/2

L 33333-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005156

minutes. The temperature is gradually brought to 90C through 6-7 hours, and to 114OC in 2 hours. It is kept there for 10-11 hours. The products of reaction are then distilled. Presence of water during the reaction is beneficial. The second esterification step with phenols or naphthols is performed in inert solvents or without them in enameled steel reactors. The process involves stirring and heating to 120C under bubbling nitrogen. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

KOYRUKAYA, B.M.; VEDENOV, V.M.; IVANOVICHENKO, V.V.; KALININ, V.I.;
KIRYUCHENKO, V.V.; MARYASH, Yu.S.

Effect of stabilizers on a prolonged thermal oxidative aging of
the polyamide "68." Plast. massy no.847-9 1966. (MIRA 18:9)

L 2196-66 EWT(1)/T/EWA(h) IJP(c) AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5014567

UR/0181/65/007/006/1696/1698

AUTHOR: Gurvich, Yu. A. 44, 55

40
37
D

TITLE: On anisotropic scattering in semiconductors 21.44, 55

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 1696-1698

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, germanium, phonon scattering, electron scattering, relaxation time

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the author (FTT v. 6, 2107, 1964), where he calculated the components of the tensor of the relaxation time of hot electrons in germanium and in silicon in the case when the scattering occurs via spontaneous emission of acoustic phonons. The present article is devoted to a further study of the variation of the ratio of the longitudinal to the transverse relaxation times (γ) with increasing electron energy. In particular, the connection between the character of this variation and the form of the equal-energy surfaces is established. The results show that γ decreases monotonically with increasing energy for both Ge and Si. The quantity γ_1/γ_0 , where the subscripts 1 and 0 stand for the cases when the number of thermal phonons interacting with the electrons (N) is $\ll 1$ and $\gg 1$ respectively, is found to vary strongly with the ratio of the deformation-potential constants (Ω_2/Ω_1). This variation is plotted in

Card 1/3

L 2196-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014567

Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, and is shown to be related to the degree of oblation or prolation of the energy ellipsoids. The possibility that γ may vary with the energy, and the resultant effects at low temperatures, are briefly discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: *Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina*
(Moscow State Pedagogical Institute) 44, 55

SUBMITTED: 18Dec64

ENOL: 01

SUB CODE: 58

NR REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

L 2196-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014567

ENCLOSURE: 01

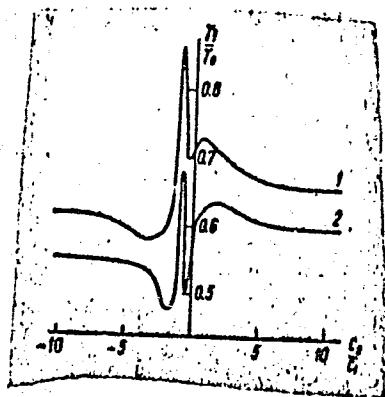


Fig. 1. Dependence of the ratio γ_1/γ_2 on C_1/C_2 . 1 - Ge, 2 - Si.

Card 3/3 DP

L 2292-66 EWT(1)/T/EN(h) IJP(c) AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5014569

UR/0181/65/007/006/1706/1709

44

AUTHOR: Gershenson, Ye. M.; Gurvich, Yu. A.; Rabinovich, R. I.

44

TITLE: Concerning the interaction between carriers in semiconductors

21.44.85

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 1706-1709

TOPIC TAGS: cyclotron resonance, electron interaction, semiconductor carrier, line broadening

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the possibility of using cyclotron resonance (CR) for the observation and investigation of the interaction between definite groups of carriers, such as electrons belonging to two different minima of the conduction band. A hypothetical experiment is proposed, in which two electromagnetic waves with different frequencies and different powers are incident on the sample. The response of one group of electrons to the power of the electromagnetic wave at the frequency of the second group should manifest itself in an increase in the energy of the electrons of the first group

Card 1/2

L 2292-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014569

and in a broadening of their resonance line. Quantitative estimates based on the results, made under certain simplified assumptions, suggest that this effect is perfectly feasible. For example, at 4.2K, for germanium with electron and hole density 10^{12} cm^{-3} , the line width of the holes should increase by a factor 2.3 in a field of 4.7 V/cm. The experiment proposed does not require noticeable complication of the ordinary cyclotron resonance observation techniques, and necessitates only that it be simultaneously realizable at two frequencies at a fixed value of the magnetic field. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute) 44, 55

SUBMITTED: 13Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 88, NP

NR REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2 DP

KIRPICHNIKOV, P.A.; GURVICH, Ya.A.; GREN, G.P.

Synthesis of alkyl aryl esters of salicylphosphorous acid. Zhur.
ob. khim. 35 no.4:744-745 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1 Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova
i Drogomilovskiy khimicheskiy zavod im. M.F. Frunze.

L 42050-66 ENT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6011232 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0074/0074

INVENTOR: Gurvich, Ya. A.; Kirpichnikov, P. A.; Zimin, Yu. B.; Kovarskaya, B. M.; Levantovskaya, I. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of stabilizing polyamides. Class 39, No. 172918

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1986, 74

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide, chemical stabilizer, ~~terephthate~~

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of stabilizing polyamides by introducing organophosphorus stabilizers into them. N-alkylated anilides of arylphosphorous acids are used to expand the variety of organophosphorus stabilizers. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: SUBM DATE: 11Jun64/

UDC: 678.675.048:547.55.41

Card 1/1 af

L 06505-67 EWP(j)/EWI(m) RM
ACC NR: AP7000487

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/006/1147/1149

KIRPICHNIKOV, P. A., IVANOVA, M. V., GURVICH, Ya. A.

"Synthesis of Mixed Esters of o-Amidophenylphosphorous Acid" 13

Moscow, Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, Vol 36, No 6, 1966, pp 1147-1149

Abstract: The chloride of o-amidophenylphosphorous acid was produced for the first time by reaction of o-aminophenol with phosphorus trichloride in anhydrous toluene medium. Esters of o-amidophenyl-phosphorous acid were produced by reaction of the chlorides with alcohols in absolute diethyl ether medium, using triethylamine with a small amount of pyridine as an organic base to bond the hydrogen chloride liberated. Seven esters were synthesized and characterized. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS: 37,023]

ORG: none

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, pyridine, ester, organic phosphorus compound

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 20May65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 mfe

UDC: 547.26'118

0923 1002

GURVICH, Yakov Abramovich; LYANDE, Yu.V., nauchn. red.;
YEVDOKIMOVA, Ye.D., red.

[Intudstrial training of laboratory assistants of the
chemical and petroleum refining industry; methodological
manual for industrial training foremen] 'roiizvodstvennoe
obuchenie laborantov khimicheskoi i neftepererabatyvaiu-
shchei promyshlennosti; metodicheskoe posobie dlia maste-
rov proizvodstvennogo obucheniia. Moskva, Proftekhnizdat,
1964. 238 p. (MIRA 17:10)

GURVICH, Yukov Yevseyevich, kand.yuridicheskikh nauk; NIKOLAYEVA, S.A.,
red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Drunkenness destroys a man] P'ianstvo gubit cheloveka. Izd.2.,
dop. i perer. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1959. (MIRA 13:4)
(Alcoholism)

GURVICH, Ye.B.

S.A. Vekshinskii, on his 60th birthday. Radiotekh. i elektron. 1 no.12:
1523-1524 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Vekshinskii, Sergei Arkad'evich, 1896-)

USER/Medicine - Penicillin
Medicine - Venereal Diseases

Nov/Dec 48

"Clinical and Histopathological Observations in
the Treatment of Syphilis With Penicillin," Prof
V. Ya. Arutjunov, Ye. I. Gurvich, Dr Med Sci,
Docent A. V. Il'ina, Clinic of Skin and Venereal
Diseases, MONKI, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

AC/ICPRO
"West Veneryl 1 Dermatol" No 6

Treatment consisted of 40,000 units injected ⁱⁿ⁻
tramuscularly every 3 hours, in all, 1,200,000 to
3,400,000 units. Immediately thereafter, 6 grams of
of novarsenol (0.15 per day) and 45 - 50 grams of
60/49182

USER/Medicine - Penicillin (Contd)

Nov/Dec 48

USER/Medicine - Penicillin (one group
b100quinol. Course lasted 80 - 90 days (one group
took 3,400,000 units in 8 days). At least 10 or
15 years will be necessary for complete data on
any treatment of such diseases.

GURVICH, Ye. I.

60/49182

GURVICH, Ye. I.; OLEVSKIY, M.I.

[Dermatosis in children] Dermatozy v detskom vozraste. Moskva,
Medgiz, 1958. 146.p. (MIRA 11:9)
(SKIN--DISEASES)

ARUTYUNOV, V.Ya., prof.; GURVICH, Ye.I., prof. pri uchastii vrachey: E.M. Khublerova, Z.F.Ivantsovoy (Podol'sk), A.V.Stepanova, P.N.Goryacheva, M.I.Yeliseyevoy (Mytishchi), S.F.Stepanovoy (Bolshevo), V.A.Leonovoy (Babushkin), M.P.Goncharova (Kalininograd), G.Ya.Ashkinezer (Kostino), V.M.Pototskogo, G.I.Ponomarevoy, A.A.Pleve. A.V.Beskodarova (Serpukhov), I.I.Kutakova (Yegor'yevsk), G.S.Indenbaum (Kolomna), L.I.Andreyeva, V.G.Ionovoy (Pushkino), G.M.Fedorova (Zagorsk), I.S.Belen'kogo (Tushino)

Late results in the treatment of syphilis. Vest.derm. i ven. 32 no.2:57-60 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kozhno-venerologicheskoy kliniki (dir. - prof. V.Ya.Arutyunov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirskogo (dir. - kand.med.nauk P.M.Leonenko) (SYPHILIS, ther. late results (Rus))

GURVICH, Ye.I.; KONDORSKIY, Ye.

Influence of thickness on the magnetic characteristics of soft alloy sheets. Dokl. AN SSSR 104 no.4:530-532 O '55. (MIRA 9:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Predstavlene akademikom G.V.Kordyumovym.
(Permalloys--Magnetic properties)

GURVICH, Ye.I., inzhener.

Measuring the properties of soft magnetic materials by the bridge
method. Elektrichestvo no.1:64-68 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metal-
lurgii.

(Magnetic materials)

137-58-2-3857

GURVICH, YE. I.
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 226 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gurvich, Ye. I., Kondorskiy, Ye. I., Popova, V. P.

TITLE: The Permeability and Losses of Magnetically Nonretentive Alloys of Various Thickness in Alternating Fields (Pronitsayemost' i poteri magnitomyagkikh splavov raznykh tolshchin v peremennykh polyakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t chernoy metallurgii, 1956, Nr 15, pp 131-151

ABSTRACT: Measurement of the magnetic permeability and loss, (L) was performed by a bridge circuit in accordance with a method previously suggested (RzhMet, 1957, Nr 12, abstract 25220K), and at induction values attaining 80% of the saturation level in the frequency interval of 400-300 kc. 0.2-0.02 mm gage strips of the following commercial alloys were investigated: 50N, N79MA, 80NKhS, 50NKhS, and 79NM. The L of high-nickel alloys drops invariably with a diminution in the thickness of the strip, since in the case of these alloys the L are fundamentally determined by eddy currents. In the case of low-nickel alloys a significant portion of the L are

Card 1/2

137-58-2-3857

The Permeability and Losses of (cont.)

hysteresis losses, increasing as the thickness of the strip diminishes. Therefore, in the case of these alloys, each frequency value corresponds to an optimum thickness of the strip at which L is minimal. Recommendations are made for the employment of various alloys in different frequency intervals, and the optimum strip thickness for the various frequencies is indicated.

P.S.

1. Nickel alloys--Magnetic properties--Measurement

Card 2/2

137-58-2-3858

GURVICH, YE.I.
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 226 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gurvich, Ye.I.

TITLE: Methods of Measuring Magnetization Curves and the Losses
of Magnetically Soft Alloys at Sonic and Ultrasonic Frequen-
cies (Metody izmereniya krivykh namagnichivaniya i poter'
magnitomyagkikh splavov na zvukovykh i ul'trazvukovykh
chastotakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t chernoy metallurgii, 1956, Nr
15, pp 152-163

ABSTRACT: Equations and a bridge circuit are suggested to make it
possible to measure the magnetic permeability and magni-
tude of total losses L of magnetically nonretentive alloys
at induction values of 80% of saturation. The frequency range
in measurements by this method was 400-10 kc, and the L
values lay in the 10^{-5} -10 watt interval. Specimens in the form
of wound torus rings weighing 5-10 g in ebonite housings, over
which the magnetizing and the measuring coils were wound,
were employed. A circuit and computational principles for
a multiple-limit thermoelectronic wattmeter for the measure-

Card 1/2

137-58-2-3858

Methods of Measuring Magnetization (cont.)

ment of L , in which the measuring thermocouples were connected counter-current at the output of two identical amplifiers, were also developed. To extend the limits of measurement, voltage dividers are present in the first stages of the amplifiers. If the thermocouple curve is sufficiently close to the quadratic, and if the resistances in the circuit are precisely adjusted, the error of measurement in this wattmeter does not exceed 6-8%, and the working frequencies thereof are within the 10-100 kc range.

P.S.

1. Alloys--Magnetic properties--Measurement

Card 2/2

GURVICH, Ye.I.; SINITSYN, K.K.

Electrolytic method for reducing thickness of samples for
magnetic and structural studies. Zav.lab. 22 no.10:1206-1207
'56. (MLRA 10:5)

1.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metal-
lurgii.

(Polishing, Electrolytic)
(Metallography)

GURVICH, YE. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION	SER/3528
Moscow. Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy	
Primeneniye ul'trozvuka v priyayshchenniye stoyek (Industrial Use of Ultrasonics in Manufacturing Plants)	
Moskva, 1959. 301 p. 8,000 copies printed.	
Sponsoring Agency: Obshchestvo po raspredeleniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh zhurnalov RASSR.	
Ed. (Title page): V.P. Novdray, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): G.P. Kochetova, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: V.D. El'shchikov, Managing Ed. for Literature on Machinery and Instrument Manufacturing (Mashgiz); N.V. Polkovovskiy, Engineer.	
PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians engaged in the application of ultrasonics in machinery manufacture and in other branches of industry.	
COVERAGE: This is a collection of papers read at the first all-Union conference on the use of ultrasonics in industry. Attention is focused mainly on the description of ultrasonic equipment and on the use of ultrasound for the machining of hard materials and for flaw detection. The effect of ultrasound on metal-crystallization processes is also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany many of the papers.	
Mitazgorodskiy, Yu. I., Engineer; and M.G. Kozan, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ultrasonic Equipment for Industrial Applications. 91	
Markov, A.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Economist. Design of an Oscillation Function of Vibrators for Ultrasonic Machining. 64	
Balashova, I.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ye.I. Gurvich, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and P.P. Solntsev, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Magnetic Alloys for Ultrasonic Applications. 77	
Makarov, I.O., Engineer. Methods of Making Design Calculations for Bar-Type Exponential Ultrasonic Concentrators. 102	
Polozajina, I.P., Use of Perrites as Ultrasonic-Wave Radiators. 115	
Sedentikov, Ju.B., Engineer. Method of Transforming Input Signals of a Y-Bar Radiator. 125	
Sirogov, M.O., Engineer. Machining a Generator of Electric Oscillations With a Quartz Radiator Directly Connected With the Generator Circuit. 129	
Lyamin, B.N., Engineer. Characteristics of the Ultrasonic Machining of Metals. 136	
Misarevskiy, M.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences; and A.A. Zavod (Leningrad Metal-Products Plant) in the Ultrasonic Drilling of Holes in Quartz Plates. 146	
D'yachkovskiy, P.Ye., Doctor of Technical Sciences. Professors: Yu. K. Kirovskiy, Engineer; and V.D. Aver'yanov. Some Problems in Ultrasonic Machining of Materials. 149	
Touchnik, I.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Effect of Ultrasonic Vibrations on the Crystallization and Properties of Alloys. 153	
Bogdanov, Kh.S., Candidate of Chemical Sciences. Effect of Ultrasonic Vibrations on the Process of Crystallization. 175	
Shrayber-D.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ultrasonic File Detection. 175	
Yermolov, I.N., Engineer. Ultrasonic Instruments Developed by TsNIVEM for the Measurement of Thickness and Product Control. 184	
Gibasova, M.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ultrasonic Detection of Flaws in Massive Works. 192	
Tegomov, K.M., Ultrasonic Inspection of Case Depth in Electrically Hardened Steel Products. 211	
Babkin, M.V., Engineer. Design of Piezoelectric Transducers for Ultrasonic Flaw Detectors. 240	
	253

1 (3)

AUTHORS:

Gurvich, Ye. I., Kondorskiy, Ye. I.

SOV/48-23-3-10/3:

TITLE:

The Influence of Macroscopic Inhomogeneity on the
Dynamic Characteristics of Magnetically Soft Alloys in
Weak Fields (Vliyaniye makroskopicheskoy neodnorodnosti na
dinamicheskiye kharakteristiki magnitonyezhikh splavov v
slabykh polyakh)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
Vol 23, Nr 3, pp 324-328 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The properties of the ferromagnetic in weak alternating fields are described by the complex magnetic permeability of the substance $\mu' = \mu - i\mu'$. If the permeability decreases more rapidly and if the loss angle tangent increases more rapidly than is the case in figure 1, it is normally assumed that these deviations are brought about by the magnetic dispersion of the substance. Some years ago it was shown experimentally (Ref 7 and 8) that in magnetically weak alloys actually a nonuniform distribution of magnetic properties takes place in the cross-section of the plate. This is mainly due to the reaction of the alloy with the insulating layer applied to the band in the production of the cores which takes place

Card 1/3

The Influence of Macroscopic Inhomogeneity on the SOV/48-23..3-10/3:
Dynamic Characteristics of Magnetically Soft Alloys in Weak Fields

SOV/48-23..3-10/3:
during the annealing. At present, a number of papers on the frequency dependence of magnetic permeability of the permalloy have been published (Refs 9 - 11). It appears from them that the decrease in permeability observed is always higher than might be expected from the effect of the eddy currents in a homogeneous plate. In order to determine the reason for this decrease samples of two alloys were accurately measured. From the results obtained completely opposite conclusions may be drawn on the occurrence of magnetic dispersion and its temperature dependence. It may be assumed that in those cases where the macroscopic homogeneity of the samples employed was not accurately examined the values of the dynamic parameter, which were computed according to experimental frequency characteristics may not be regarded as correct. Even the observation of the magnetic order may be regarded as debatable. There are 3 figures and 12 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Influence of Macroscopic Inhomogeneity on the SCV/48-23-3-1C/31
Dynamic Characteristics of Magnetically Soft Alloys in Weak Fields

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChermet (Central Scientific Research Institute for
Iron Metallurgy)

Card 3/3

PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLOITATION	SOV/895
Moscow, Tsvetnaya metallo-tekhnologicheskii institut chernoy metallurgii.	
Institut proizvodstvoi plavki	
Prestolomnye splavy (Precision Alloys) Moscow, Metallurgicheskai, 1950, 283 p.	
(Series: 11a: Storozh trudy, 77-2) Errata slip inserted. 2,525 copies printed.	
Additional Sponsoring Agency USSR. Gosizdatvuzovye plavkiyay komissiya.	
Ed.: D.I. Gabrilova; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye.I. Levit; Tech. Ed.: N.S. Vaynshteyn.	
PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and scientific personnel in the metallurgical, instrumental-production, and electrical-equipment industries, as well as for industrial personnel, engaged in the production of precision alloys. It may also be useful to students attending advanced technical schools.	
CONTENTS: The articles in this collection present the results of investigations conducted in recent years by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy (Centralnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy in-t chernoy metallurgii). The articles deal with technical techniques of producing soft magnetic alloys, properties and structure of the alloys at extremely low temperatures, and in high-frequency magnetic fields. deformation textures, anomalies in connection with the investigation of deformed hard magnetic alloys. No personalities are mentioned. The articles are accompanied by references, both Soviet and non-Soviet. The articles are accompanied by references, Soviet (with Al and an additional), Improved Dynamo Grade Electrical Smelting, V.M. and N.D. Martynova. Alloys for Magnetic-Structure Forces 47	
Popov, V.P. Investigation of the Properties and Structure of Soft Magnetic Alloys of Various Thickness 55	
Gorrich, I.M. Dependence of Dynamic Permeability of Ferromagnetic Materials on their Magnetic Heterogeneity 66	
Gorrich, I.M. Dynamic Magnetic Characteristics of Soft Magnetic Alloys Under Conditions of High-Induction Fields 80	
Gorrich, I.G. Behavior of Certain Ferromagnetic Materials in Weak High-Frequency Magnetic Fields (10 ⁻³ -10 ⁻⁴ cps) 95	
Popov, I.P., and O.A. Zaytseva. Saturation Magnetization of Ferromagnetic Alloys in the Low-Temperature Range 108	
Popov, I.P., and L.S. Fedorov. Longitudinal Galvanomagnetic Effect in Ferromagnetic Alloys 121	
Popov, I.M. Investigations of the Energy of Magnetic Anisotropy of Metal 129	
Popov, I.M., and B.V. Melnikov. Magnetization of Nickel-Iron-Manganese Alloys 139	
Molodtsov, B.V., T.N. Ruzay, and A.I. Radzhev. Volume Magnetostriiction of Iron-Silicon-Molybdenum Alloys 150	
Belopolskii, Z.N., and Ya.P. Sollasikii. Magnetostriiction and Some Other Properties of Iron-Aluminum Alloys 162	
Borodilina, K.M. Tension-Deformation Attachment for the UR-501 X-Ray Machine for Investigation of Deformation Vacuums in SOCP Alloy Thin Strip 166	
Borodilina, K.M., T.N. Ruzay, and A.I. Radzhev. Volume Magnetostriiction of Magnetostriiction of Some Iron-Silicon and Ni ₄₂ P ₆ Sollasikii. Ferrore and Antiferrore 174	
Lebedeva, B.G., N.G. Lazarev, and K.V. Fomic. Investigation of High-Hardness Alloy Iron-Aluminum Alloys Containing Additions of Molybdenum or Manganese 182	
Furman, Sh.I. Investigation of the Kinetics of the Establishment of Magnetic Texture in SOCP Alloy During Low-Temperature Annealing 204	

S/196/62/000/003/001/012
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Gurvich, Ye. I.

TITLE: The dynamic magnetic characteristics of soft magnetic alloys at high values of induction

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no. 3, 1962, 2, abstract 3 B5. (Sb. tr. Tsent. nauch.-tekhn. in-t chernoy metallurgii, no. 23, 1960, 95-107).

TEXT: The characteristics of ferromagnetic materials are considered under conditions of magnetic reversal in an alternating magnetic field. The main characteristics of the materials are: the effective complex permeability at the fundamental frequency

$$\mu_e = \frac{B_m}{\sqrt{2} H_e}$$

and the corresponding peak value

$$\mu_a = B_m / H_m$$

Card 1/2

The dynamic magnetic characteristics... S/196/62/000/003/001/012
E194/E155

A procedure is described for measuring the complex permeability with an a.c. bridge. Experimental curves of the relationship between the modulus of the complex permittivity and the fundamental frequency as functions of $\tan \delta$ at inductions up to 8 - 12 kilogauss are given for alloys 80HXC (80NKhS), 50H (50NKhS) and 50H (50N) at frequencies of 400, 1000, 4400 and 10000 c/s. The experimental data are compared with the theoretical relationship between the amplitude and the initial permeability according to L.R. Neyman (The surface effect in ferromagnetic bodies, Gosenergocizdat, 1949). It is shown that the formula is valid for dynamic magnetisation conditions. 10 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/137/52/000/006/118/163
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Bulycheva, Z. N., Gurvich, Ye. I., Selisskiy, Ya. P.

TITLE: Magnetic alloys used in ultrasonic engineering

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 53, abstract 61314
(V sb. "Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v prom-sti". Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959,
91 - 101)

TEXT: Magnetostriictive and other characteristics of some alloys of practical importance in the production of vibrators are considered. Such materials are pure Ni, Fe-Al alloy with 13.8% Al [Yu14 (Yu14)], Fe-Co alloys with 65 and 50% Co. Yu14 alloy gains the necessary magnetic properties after a heat treatment in two variants depending on the available equipment: 1) heating to 750°C and 1 hour holding with a subsequent cooling to 250°C and then with the switched off furnace; 2) heating to 750°C and 1 hour holding with a subsequent quick furnace or air cooling, then 2 - 3 hour tempering at 250 - 300°C follows. Yu14 alloy has a fair heat resistance, therefore no special protective media are needed for its heat treatment. After heating to 750°C the surface of plates is just

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A052/A101

covered with a thin oxide layer which does not interfere with the assembly of plates in the magnetostriction vibrator pack. Characteristic of the alloy with 30% Co and to a lesser degree of K49F2 (K49F2) alloy containing 49% Co and 1.5 - 1.8% V is an increased brittleness after annealing, caused by the formation of an ordered atomic structure. This brittleness is partly eliminated by hardening. K49F2 alloy gains the necessary magnetic properties only after annealing with a subsequent slow cooling. The advantages of K65 (K65) alloy as compared with K49F2 and Yu14 alloy are a high value of magnetostriction, no brittleness and good machinability; its shortcomings are higher remagnetization losses and high costs. Yu14 alloy will be in the years to come the material of mass application in magnetostriction vibrators for ultrasonic engineering.

T. Rumyantseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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GURVICH, Ye.I.; SHCHUKIN, L.B.

Selecting a system of parameters and methods of testing large quantities of ferrite cores with a rectangular hysteresis loop used in numerical automatic devices. Trudy inst. Kom.stand.mer 1 1962. prib no.64:233-242 '62.
(Ferrates--Magnetic properties) (Cores (Electricity))
(MIRA 16:5)

ARUTYUNOV, V.Ya., prof.; GURVICH, Ye.I., prof.; GOLENBA, P.I., kand.med.nauk

Skin manifestations in nodular vasculitis. Vest.derm.i ven. no.5:
29-33 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (dir. - prof.
V.Ya. Arutyunov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirovskogo (dir. - kand.
med.nauk P.M. Leonenko).

(BLOOD VESSELS—DISEASES) (SKIN)

ACCESSION NR: AT4035425

8/0000/63/000/000/0406/0416

AUTHOR: Gurvich, Ye. I.; Shchukin, L. B.

TITLE: Methods for measuring the characteristics of miniature storage transformers designed for noncontact elements in automation and computer technology

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po ferritam i po beskontaktnym magnitnym elementam avtomatiki. 3d, Minsk. Ferrity* i beskontaktnye elementy* (Ferrites and noncontact elements); doklady* soveshchaniya. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1963, 406-416

TOPIC TAGS: automation, computer, transformer, storage transformer, noncontact element, transformer testing

ABSTRACT: Due to the rectangular hysteresis-loop of the material, the small dimensions and small number of turns in each of the numerous coils, the ferromagnetic core storage transformers widely used in automation and computers require testing procedures different from those usually applied to power, pulse and other transformers. The authors suggest the following simple and adequate testing scheme: (1) testing for coil-to-coil and turn-to-turn short circuits by alternately switching each coil onto one grid phase while all the others are switched onto the other phase through high resistances and a neon signal bulb which flashes in case of a failure; (2) testing the principal ferrite core parameters (magnetization

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reversal signal emf, magnetization reversal duration, and monopolar magnetization interference emf) by passing a calibrated current pulse through a shorter (no more than 3-4 turns) coil, and (3) testing for phasing correctness on the basis of the number of turns in individual coils, determined with the use of a reference coil. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 12 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Dec63

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, IE

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

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KURVICH, Ye.Ye

cc

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 7TH COPIES

11F

Contents of nitrogen and phosphorus in various archi-
tectonic formations of the cortex of the great brain. B.
B. Gurevich (Inst. Mозга, Moscow). Byull. Akad. Nauk.
Med. 19, No. 3, 60-3 (1943).—N and P were detd. in
various regions of the cerebrums of 9 dogs. Analyses
were made of brain substance freshly extirpated from the
occipital (vision) region, the motor, sensory, and other
anatomical divisions. The contents in N and P in different
regions apparently depend on the histological structure
of the cells. D. I. Macht

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ECONOMY OF METALS

STANDARD 42

GURVICH, Ye.Ye., inzhener

Mine pressure on loose orebodies. Gor. zhur. 122 no.1:22-25
Ja '48. (MLRA 8:9)
(Mining engineering) (Earth pressure)

LIN'KOV, I., inzh.; SHIPOV, B., inzh.; GURVICH, Yu., inzh.

Concrete forms made of lumber and steel. Stroitel' no.3:6 Mr '58.
(Reinforced concrete construction--Formwork) (MIRA 11:2)

STROKOV, S.A.; DANILOV, V.I.; GURVICH, Yu.A.

The S Sh-70 motor-driven chassis. Trakt. i sel'khozmash.
no.1:4-8 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Rostsel'mash.
(Motor vehicles)

GURVICH, Yu.A.

The TS-70 motor-driven chassis for harvesting machines. Biul. tekhn.-ekon.
inform. no.10:59-61 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Harvesting machinery)

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9,2570(1139,1144,1159)

S/194/61/000/011/058/070
D271/D302

AUTHORS: Gershenson, Ye.M., Gurvich, Yu.A., Litvak-Gorskaya,
L.B. and Etkin, V.S.

TITLE: Some problems of development of microwave amplifiers
based on negative mass of current carriers in semi-
conductors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 11, 1961, 13, abstract 11 K98 (V sb. Poluprovod-
nik, pribory i ikh primeneniye, no. 6, M., Sov. ra-
dio, 1960, 92-102) *f*

TEXT: The calculation is given of the microwave reflex am-
plifier making use of the negative effective mass of current carri-
ers in semiconductors. It is shown that the product of the square
root of gain K and transmitted bandwidth Δf increases with the con-
centration of negative mass carriers. The problem of the intrinsic
noise of the amplifier is considered and effective temperature of

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Some problems of development...

amplifier noise is evaluated. The upper limit of the effective noise temperature is 100°K for frequencies at which instability of the space charge does not occur. The comparison of the average periods of optical and acoustical scatters leads to the conclusion that acoustic scatter can be avoided by the use of a sufficiently strong electric field. It is suggested that a possibility exists of realizing an amplifier based on negative mass carriers in germanium, operating on d.c. because the amplification effect at the expense of negative mass must take place in this as well. Measurement of the voltage-current characteristic of a specimen may permit one to judge whether negative effective mass carriers are present. 8 references. Abstracter's note: Complete translation

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27892
S/048/61/025/010/002/003
B104/B112

21.6000

AUTHORS:

Belyayevskiy, A. I., and Gur'yan, Yu. A.

TITLE:

An 11-counter instrument for $\gamma\gamma$ -angular correlation measurement

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 10, 1961, 1291 - 1301

TEXT: By the 11-counter instrument described coincidence measurements in five angles (163° , 147° , 130° , 114° , 98°) may be carried out simultaneously. The coincidence of two γ -quanta emitted in a disintegration cascade is counted in an arbitrary combination of counters, and is recorded by a mechanical counter. 55 high-speed coincidence circuits and 22 single-channel analyzers are necessary for this purpose. The resolving time of the instrument is $\sim 4 \cdot 10^{-8}$ sec. In Fig. 1, a block diagram of the instrument is shown. The maximum amplitude of the pulses delivered to the diode matrix is 30-50 v. Therefore, the amplitude and time selection in the diode matrix is carried out without amplification. In the diode matrix, the outputs of the above mentioned 55 coincidence

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An 11-counter instrument for...

circuits are connected to 5 rails. Each of them corresponds to a certain angle of divergence. The matrix block, the high-speed coincidence circuits, the block of controlled triggers, and the block of automatic tuning and stabilizing are discussed in detail. For amplitude and time selection of the pulses, two ordinary channel fast-slow coincidence circuits are used in the diode matrix. The instrument was tested with Se^{46} (892-1118 kev cascade) and Na^{22} sources (511 kev annihilation quanta-1270 kev transition). The results obtained with the Se^{46} source coincide with the theoretical curve. The experimental points obtained with the Na^{22} source lie on a straight line. The efficiency of the instrument described is 110 times higher than that of a two-counter instrument. A. V. Kulikov is mentioned. The authors thank G. S. Vil'dgrube for supplying 12 $\Phi 3Y-13$ (FEU-13) photomultipliers, and I. F. Bugakov for help with assembling. There are 7 figures and 6 references: 1 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Park, J., Scient. Instrum., 32, 257 (1956); Jacobson B. A., Henley E.M., Phys. Rev.,

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An 11-counter instrument for...

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S/048/61/025/010/002/003
B104/B112

113, 234 (1959); Johansson B., Nucl. Instrum., 1, 274 (1957).

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Fig. 1. Block diagram of the instrument. Legend: (1) - (11) ФЭУ-13 (FEU-13) photomultiplier with cathode follower (KKII (KKP)); (A) automatic tuning and stabilizing block; (B) diode matrix; (C) controlled Park triggers; (D) recording device; (E) triple coincidence selector; (F) anti-coincidence circuit; (G) high-speed coincidence circuit; (H) triple coincidence circuit; (I) single channel analyzers.

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BENEDETTI, S. de; GUR'YAN, Yu. [translator]

Mössbauer effect as a new tool of physics research (from "Scientific American"). Tékh.mol. 29 no.5:37-40 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Relativity (Physics))

ACCESSION NR: AT3011981

S/2657/63/000/009/0029/0035

AUTHORS: Gershenson, Ye. M.; Gurvich, Yu. A.; Litvak-Gorskaya, L. B.

TITLE: An ultra-high frequency modulator based on the Suhl effect

SOURCE: Poluprovodnikovye pribory i ikh primeneniye. Sbornik statey, no. 9, 1963, 29-35

TOPIC TAGS: ultra-high frequency, modulator, Suhl effect, carrier, absorption, surface recombination, wave guide, Lorentz force, Ge, diffusion length, Si

ABSTRACT: Modulating action of a modulator involves control of ultra-high frequency absorption by changing carrier concentration in the semiconducting material placed in the wave guide when mutually perpendicular electrical and magnetic fields are applied to this material. The setup is shown in Fig. 1 (see Enclosures). The Lorentz force thus arising deflects the carriers to one side of the plate or the other, depending on the mutual orientation of the fields. When the rate of surface recombination is substantially different on opposite sides of the plate, there occurs in the plate either an increase or decrease in total number of carriers. Tests were made on Ge ($\rho \approx 45-55$ ohm cm, diffusion length of about 2 mm) in plates $50 \times 10 \times 0.3$ to $50 \times 10 \times 0.7$ mm. One side of the plate was etched in boiling

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